

## INTERESTING EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

### Our Vienna and Paris Correspondence.

#### The Gossip on the other side of the Atlantic.

#### Our Vienna Correspondence.

VIENNA, March 13, 1852.

**Arrival of Two Russian Grand Princes—Court Entertainments in their honor—The Emperor's Visit to Italy—His Object—Increase of the Austrian Navy—The Emperor in a Storm—Illness of Prince Schwarzenberg—Diplomatic Relations between Austria and England—Between Austria and the United States—Miss Hill, a forthcoming American Artist—The Vienna Gazette and the Herald.**

It was stated in the Vienna press a week or two since, that the past winter has been uncommonly severe in the Southern States of America, and that some people there have attributed this to the progress of Northern principles at the South. The Vienna are at this moment applying a similar reasoning to themselves, for they assert that the heavy fall of snow we have had since yesterday, is owing to the arrival of two Russian Grand Princes, Nicholas and Michael, which took place yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. The Emperor's chief adjutant, Count Grunne, and most of the general officers at present here, had gone to the first railway station from Vienna to meet them, and at the Vienna depot twelve court carriages awaited their arrival. From the depot they proceeded to the Russian Hotel d'ambassade, around which a regiment of grenadiers was drawn up with a band of music which were playing the national anthems of the Russian national hymn.

The Imperial court has been preparing some time for this expected visit. Among other things, arrangements have been made for giving a series of theatrical entertainments in French, by persons selected from the high aristocracy. A ballet is also to be formed of the most youthful and beautiful of the court maidens. To-night is the first representation of this kind. Invitations have been issued to the court and diplomatic circles, and all is bustle and preparation for the reception of the Russian princes. The event of to-night is awaited with much anxiety as if the fate of kingdoms depended on it.

Russian grand princes seem to have taken a particular liking for the Austrian territories. One of them, the heir, Governor, of old Sicily and Trieste, to visit the ports of the Adriatic, which he will return to Trieste, to meet his two brothers, with whom, accompanied likewise by the Duke of Bordeaux, also expected there, he will proceed to Venice. It would almost seem as if Nicholas, who is the younger son of the Emperor, were to be made the ruler of the Austrian empire.

But it is said by some, that the Emperor's visit to Trieste and the Adriatic, was less to see the heir of his throne, than to see the Emperor of Russia, who is said to have been in the Austrian navy, and it has been even whispered that the consideration of a possible invasion from the United States, entered not a little into his calculations. It is certain he has been in the Austrian navy, and it is also known that he has been in the Austrian navy, and it is also known that he has been in the Austrian navy.

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PARIS, March 13, 1852.

Change and Reduction in the French Rentes—Alarm in consequence—The Elections and the Representatives—Postponement of the Grand Military Review—The Reason Why—The Civil List—The Remains of Marshal Marmont—His Poverty—Misfortune in Algeria—Louis Napoleon openly insulted in Belgium and Switzerland—Active Movements of the Count de Chambord—Unhappy of Tyranny by the Austrian Government—Spain—The New Governor of Cuba—The Holy Land Affairs Settled—Death of Marshal Sol's Widow—Secret Commissioner sent by Louis Napoleon to the United States—Effect of Gen. Cass' Speech on European Affairs—The Taking of Lignieres—Hussmann the Austrian Charge.

A decision of great gravity was made by the government of Louis Napoleon on the 14th inst., by a decree, by which the French stocks, of 5 per cent, are either to be refunded to the holders, or to be lowered to 4 per cent. For the last two months the French press, which is paid by the government, had published several paragraphs about the stockholders; but, notwithstanding the protestations which were made, it was known that such a project was on the stocks, and that it would be accepted when a favorable moment arrived. This was so much the case, that among the stockholders the stock of 5 per cent having attained the par, was uncertain in its standing, and was rising when the other stocks were at a premium. When the Bank of France abandoned its ordinary discount, and reduced it to 3 per cent, it was generally expected that the conversion of the 5's would soon follow this measure, and that the government would not long continue to pay to its creditors annuities of 5 per cent, whilst the rate of 3 or 4 per cent was paid for stocks. Nevertheless, I was assured by persons who knew more than others, the intentions of the leaders of the State, that the government would render this measure as complete as possible by reducing immediately the stock to 3 per cent, and thus would admit the rate of 75 francs as the par for the new stock. This system, which was to be equal to a reduction of 4 per cent, was discussed for long time, but it was finally rejected, on the ground that it possessed the danger of mak-

ing premature reductions before the stock had fallen in the rate of the interest would allow the government to accomplish the reduction of the interest of the debt. As it will be observed by those who read the text of the decree, that the stockholders of the five per cent will be allowed to choose either the refunding of 100 francs by every five franc stock, or to accept the conversion of their bonds into other bonds of 4 per cent for every five francs. The stockholders will have twenty days to decide on the question, that is to say, till the 5th of next month. Generally speaking, this new measure has been received with the greatest indignation by all the stockholders and financial men. The inside and outside of the Bourse, on Tuesday afternoon last, was a scene of the hour has spent among them, God only knows what would have been the result of the anger of these parties.

The fall of the five per cent has been two francs seventy-five centimes, and three francs. The railway stock, on the contrary, obtained a rise, which was the natural consequence of the conversion of the five per cent. It is said, that this new measure will produce to the financial department of the State, an economy of eighteen millions a year; and that this fact has been one of the most exciting causes of the higher regions. The 20th inst., Mr. Moreau had 13,500 votes, and Mr. Carnot 14,744. It must be known that after the events of December, 1851, Mr. Carnot left France and went to Belgium, wishing not to yield, by his presence, to the new government of Louis Napoleon. It is now difficult to tell whether he will return to Paris and take the oath. There lies the difficulty. General Cavaignac, who has also been elected member of the representative body, will not return to France, and will be replaced by a positive manner, to take the oath. It is said that many of the newly elected *Deputes* will protest against this mode of trying their consciences.

It is certain that the session of the legislative body, which is to be opened by the grand economy, will take place in the Palace of the Legislative Assembly, and will be attended by the members of the legislative body, and will be attended by the members of the legislative body, and will be attended by the members of the